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#### From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. LAW OF SLAVERY IN OHIO.

MR. EDITOR:-Your correspondent, the "Author of Federalism" in Saturday's paper, is much aggrieved at the recent (supposed) decisions in this State on the subject of slavery. He assails them with considerable fervor, and shows that he intends to hold both the bench and the bar, (if not in fact the community at large) jointly and severally, as we lawyers say-responsible for them. The outrage he considers enormous: in the language of the Louisville Journal it is "flagitious."

We propose to examine briefly his positions -how they stand in the first place in the light of reason, and in the second in that of authority. The question is one of high constitutional interest. It concerns the highest of rights, also the highest of duties, viz: those of one member of the confederacy to another; and it embraces in the scope of its application the whole wide limits of the Confederacy. It should be examined with candor; and decided by the light slaveholder himself, of of truth, of impartial justice, of unbiassed rea-

"The cardinal error of your correspondent it strikes me is that he considers that the rights of property are the only, or at least the paramount ones secured by the Federal Constitution, and hence that where a slave-property in Kentucky -a freeman and incapable of being property in Ohio, not by his own fault or as consequent upon any escape from service in his own State, the great law of personal freedom which prima facie attaches to every human being should be made to yield to the local provisions of Kentucky in favor of slavery and the rights of property. This we do not consider as tenable ground. The law of Ohio (we instance her, but the argument applies to all the free States) does not recognize within its borders the existence of slavery As a member of the Union she is bound to deliver up fugitives-fugitives from justice and fugitives from service. With that single excepthat exception every man in the State is a freeof the common law, which would indeed suffice for it, but the Ordinance of '87 guarantees it, and precludes the possibility of its being otherwise. It declares that in the territory northwest of the Ohio "slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for

A slave then finds himself in Ohio-lawfully and properly there, by the permission, say the command of his master. He claims that he is a freeman-that within this jurisdiction there is no power to make him a slave. What plea in bar can be set up to it? He presents himself before the tribunal and declares that he is a man!-in the language of Terrence Homo Sum. Has the ingenuity of your learned Correspondent any thing to suggest against it? And the tribunal in view of the acknowledged principles of English and American law in the free States. and of the direct guarantee of the Ordinance, declares that he is so:-Whereat your correspondent boils over with indignation, and in his exuberant wrath denounces the bench as a humbug, and the bar as a set of rascally petifoggers. All of this probably like Montaigne's legal questions—"pour l'ami." And how could the Court do otherwise. They but followed the current of decisions-decisions in States where no such provisions as that of the Ordinance existed, And with the Ordinance staring it in the face what can a Court do? That declares that involuntary servitude shall not exist here. Shall they decide that it may? It matters not as to time. If it may for an hour, it may for a lifetime. If it may for an instant it may for a whole eternity.

But your Correspondent argues that the Court in Ohio is bound to deliver the slave up in such a case on certain other grounds:

Because the Constitution of the Union recognizes the right of property in slaves: because the Constitution provides that the "citizens of are, in every nation, the source of wealth and each State shall be entitled in every other to comfort, and that they are the strength and dethe privileges and immunities of citizens of the fence of every Government is equally true. several States:" because there is no reason why Divest a nation of day laborers, farmers, and a citizen of Kentucky travelling with his "body mechanics, and utter ruin must be the result. servant" through Ohio should be any more lia- The laboring classes are so numerous, and the ble to forfeit him on that account, than the blessings they pour upon the nation so common citizen of Ohio travelling through Kentucky and so abundant that like springs and mighty with his horse to forfeit that; and lastly in that rivers that enrich and fertilize the earth, they the Constitution declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without com- are as essential to the existence of a nation as

not one of forfeiture or not; there is no forfeiture press upon the vitals of the nation. All classes in the case. No one claims any interest in the in community are fed and clothed by the slave, or divest to his own behoof the slave own- of the laborer. Dry up the fountains of er of his rights. The question itself is one of try and nakedness and starvation will ownership—a question of property—a question the land. It is obvious then that the interest of the laboring classes is the fundament for his servitude; and when litigated in our portant interest of every nation. the principles of our Jurusprudence are of society have the mility

ose that are to decide it. Neither is it a class and mercantile of private property taken for public use. It is laboring classes, the State requiring the owner to divest him- ferent departments, self of his ownership. The State needs no should not be neglect "body servant." The Court needs none. The mote the interests of the very question is—of any property at all—and the simple statement of it would seem sufficient and therefore should be the primary to decide it. Can slave property exist in Ohio? the government of every nation. All It certainly cannot—as clear as positive precept institutions bearing inperiously upon the and injunction can make it, it is impossible. ing part of society should be abolished, because there to recognize it on principles of internation- exercise of the right of suffrage, to abolish all tinue to do this al law; in the single case provided for in the laws and institutions bearing injuriously upon three respects the abolitica or slavery will de-

Constitution of escaping from there to recognize and enforce it here on the ground of our obl tions under the compact—but nothing further When the question is litigated on our ovaground between the parties individually concern- the ed, there can be but one decision—the great to them a law of personal freedom must prevail.

As to the illustration adduced, there is this Habeas Corpus does not extend to a horse. We have, it is said, a case from a distinguished autherity known as the 1st Ayres and Brown where it was brought for a dog; but I am not aware that any Court has yet gone the length of deciding that it would lie for a horse.

It only remains to examine if the other pro visions cited embrace this case-for if they do 6 00 they of course are paramount,-"The citizens garded. "I wish," says General Pinckney of ingly degraded he would not have charged, as society. South Carolina, "that some provisions should he did, in the Senate of the United States, the be included in favor of property in slaves." abolitionists with designing to have the free This in the discussion upon this very article. white laborers marry with the colored people. (Madison Papers Debate of August 27.) He was dissatisfied with it; but the Convention

were not and refused to amend-seven to one. But your correspondent goes further, and contends that the right of property in slaves ognized and guaranteed explicitly in the Constitution. This is strong d

it bear the test? The Constitution, it framed as a matter of cona large slaveholding inter least not to repel. cessary to recognize as tended to, and which he him as deeply as others. It was to recognize it as an actual state of the facto existent-with whose rightfulnes priety it had nothing to do, and to proagainst fraudulent or furtive evasions of it, which in the provision as to the escape of fugitives is are given as his remarks in the Senate of Ken done-The Constitution simply guarantied the tucky. statu quo. Further it did not go, and your correspondent will find it very difficult I apprehend to show that it did.

What say the framers themselves, in reference to this matter? In the debate upon the cabins—the plain but comely matron with her swarm of claim allowing Congress after the year 1808, claim allowing Congress after the year 1808, to prohibit the importation of slaves, and till then to lay duty on them to a certain extent, Mr. Shermam said, (Madison papers, debate of August 25,) that he was opposed to the article reported "as acknowledging men to be property by taxing them as such," &c. The clause in the article as reported, was that they should be seen and brought to the polis in thousands. White nervers, they are the article as reported, was that they should be subject to the "common imports on articles not enumerated." Mr. Madison "thought it wrong to admit in the Constitution, the idea that there could be such a thing as property in men," he was his own reporter, there cannot be any may be imposed on such importation, not ex-Constitution tell their own story, they certain- he has been in time past?" ly meant something by the substitution, and that something was a something in favor of the per-

sonality at the slave. The argument then falls, basis, supe ture and all, and comes down on the its contrivers. The great princip English common law are our own. There can be it erty in man. The doc Corpus act of the Bill of itself-doctrines incorpor of our constitutional public slave (if not a fugitive) treads the as he would that of England, a he is so because there is no progr of law which can make him a slav

These are familiar principles; the, now for the first time broached or recogn They have been settled by the decisions of the ass with a degraded state. Consequent-English courts and our own in the slave States as ly, the abolition of slavery is essential to the well as in the free, upon various occasions running back almost to the time of the formation of the Constitution. A sketch of these various decisions I will give in my next; if your correspondent himself does not acknowledge upon the strength of them, the law to be settled, I think him defficient in candor. SHERMAN.

#### For the Philanthropist. THE WORKING MAN'S FRIEND.

It cannot be denied that the laboring classes have ceased to be valued. The laboring classes water is to that of life and vegetation. Con-As to this I would say that the question is sequently; whatever tends to injure these classes,

We are bound for certain purposes, and to a certain extent to recognize its existence in Ken-munity. And in the United States it is in the -tucky; in transactions between its own citizens power of the free laboring classes, by the proper to the in-

show that this institution bears most injuriously course, is against the best interests of the nation as a whole.

Slavery associates labor with the degraded slave, and this association becomes so permanently fixed in the mind, and so entirely interwoven with the customs of society, that it so fastens upon the free laborer that he is viewed as occupying the place of a slave, and of course he is shoved out of respectable society. Every of each State shall be entitled to all privileges one who reads the public papers knows that and immunits of the several States."-In other slaveholders represent the laboring population words the citizen of Kentucky is entitled in of the free states as being degraded to a level Ohio to the privileges of a citizen of Ohio. It with their slaves, and as being even in a worse can mean nothing else, for otherwise it would condition. Even Henry Clay supposes them subvert our own law. Can the citizen of Ohio to be so ignorant and degraded that he charges then hold property in a slave? It is too clear the abolitionists with designing an amalgamafor argument. The discussions in the Convention between them and the colored people. tion show how this very matter was there re- Had not M. Clay believed them to be exceed-The associatian of labor with a degraded

> state easily passes from the slave states to the free and consequently, many in the free states laborer " warly 1"

rers "with negroes.

"Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black population that they might obtain white negroes in their place. How inconsistent has been their conduct! They had a Democratic white population-the real tenents of log young log bin Democrats around her; but they have

the destiny of the country.

How improved will be our condition when we have mistake in this;) he also was opposed to it, and at the end of the debate, we find the article amended unanimously to read (so as it now England—where our body servants, and our cart dristands, in the Constitution) "but a law or duty vers, and our street sweepers, and our shoe blacks, are white negroes instead of black. Where will be the inmay be imposed on such importation, not exceeding \$10 for each person." If names are any thing and we will let the framers of the dence surrounding him, will the Kentuckian be what Such is the

> honorable station the free laboring classes ought to occupy. None are worthy of more respect than honest and industrious laborers. They are, in fact, the bone, and nerve, and wealth, and defence of the nation. Strike from the nation the day-laborer, the farmer, and mechanic, and where will be the source of strength, wealth, and defence of the nation? Yet all the classes are despised, by the slaveholder, because they

he esteems business fit only for slaves, he calls them white negroes! white slaves!! Let slavery be abolished, and labor will no longer be associated with a degraded state, and the laborer will no!more'be despised. Slavery tends to prevent the free laboring

labor as do his slaves. Because they do what

classes from gaining wealth. Slaveholders have monopolized nearly two hirds of the populated territory of the United States, and that too of the best soil, and in the mildest climate; and by working men and wo-

very material distinction. The privilege of the on the free laboring classes of society, and that of lands would be more extensively and skilfully radiance round her worn and faded brow-"a shall say her soil is exhausted. "Here grain. Northern manufacturies, and enable the farmers their enterprises, employ more laborers and give better wages. If slavery were abolishly than the free states have done. They possess more good soil, a mild climate and more

valuable products; and consequently are capathey would if free, open a market which the lenge a comparison with her. present free states would be unable to supply; of course all classes of industrious men would

Mr. Marshal of Kentucky has given the folslavery and the advantages of free labor.

"I have said that I considered negro slavery as a political misfortune. The phrase was too mild. It is a cancer-a slow, consuming cancer-a withering pestilence-an unmitigated false philanthropy. I was born in a slave State -I was nursed by a slave-my life has been saved by a slave. To me, custom has made the relation familiar, and I see nothing horrible in it. I am a Virginian by descent. Every cross in my blood, so far as I can trace it, in the paternal or maternal line, is Virginian. It is the only State in the Union in which I ever rethe Chesapeake Bay. My friends, my family, my sympathies, my habits, my education, are me so to consider it. Hear her own declarations-ponder on her history-look at her pre-

The delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in convention assembled, on the 27th of June, 1776, in the preamble to their first constitution, containing the memorable declaration against the government of George III, of England, and setting forth their grievances, among others, present the following as a cause of rebellion and dismemberment from the British empire, that the aforesaid George had endeavored to pervert his kingly office "into a detestable and unsupportable tyranny,' "by prompting our negroes to rise in arms against us—those very negroes whom, by an innuman use of his negative, he had refussed us ses, then, of the Ame least in Virginia, was the "inhuman" refusal of the British crown, to ratify a law prohibiting the importation of slaves. I have shown in my first number, that almost the first use made by that venerable and renowned Commonwealth of her newly acquired liberty, was an effort to arrest by legislation, the increase of that tremendous evil of which she complains so bitterly against the King. In 1790, just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that point of time which forms the true starting post of these States, in the race of nations, what was the sitduation of Virginia? Occupying the most central position upon the American seabord-havng the greatest extent of coast in the Uniontretching from the Chesapeake Bay to the line

North Carolina, and from the Atlantic ocean

the Ohio river-covering a surface of 70,000 square miles—embracing under the mildest lat-itudes the greatest varieties of soil—prolific of the riches and most dissimilar products—intersected in every direction by the noblest navigable streams, connecting her mountains on the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the bright waters of the Ohio-she seemed to comprehend within herself all the elements of empire. Nature never spread out a fairer, a nobler theatre for the enterprising genius of liberty and industry, than the State of Virginia. In the diversified productions of the different portions of her extended territory, there were laid the foundations of the largest domestic trade of any State in the world. Abounding in minerals of every species, from gold to lead, with the finest salt grass and grain, and her lowlands giving her a monopoly in the then richest staple of the planting States, what more could she ask at the hand of Heaven? She had the finest water power, the most abundant materials, and the easiest communications. Did she desire foreign commerce? The ocean lay before her, and the inlet of the Chesapeake, meeting the waters of her own Potomac, washed her entire eastern it once her own-that valley which was competent to sustain countless millions of mencapacious bosom of many States-States whose out, it will be found on examination, that withmen without wages, have, to great extent, ex- whose powers of purchase and payment far ex- ty years, the black population has increased withcluded free laborers from the advantages of so ceed even their vast demand. This trade which vast and fertile a tract of country, and compelled sustains the commerce of Pensylvania and New the total population increases in the latter with this enormous trade which is still in its infancy, but which, even in its cradle, is competent dustry of cities containing more free people than are to be found in all the broad territories of the portion between the whites, in these two sec-Old Dominion-might, and should have been, ell her own. It seemed indeed to be designed for her by nature, and to have tempted her by rery inducement of circumstances and posiginia and New York, was the result of the soil Episcopal Church. I of course (did not disof for her by nature, and to have tempted her by

the genius to comprehend her position and her England, adequate to the support of two mil-

ratio of 61 per cent., and New York in that of them, and no labors tire." five hundred and sixty six per cent. What the next census will show we cannot tell. The up cities—they connect the ocean with the lake. sided, save in Kentucky. I was never north of total amount of property in Virginia, under the the lakes with the river—they conquer time and assessment of 1838, was \$211,930,508 082. - space—they subject nature, throughout all her The aggregate valuation of real and personal kingdoms and in all her elements, to the use of Virginian. Yet I consider negro slavery as a property, in New York, in 1839, was \$654,- men, and men multiply and population bounds political cancer and a curse. And she taught 000,000, exhibiting an excess in New York, forward to meet and enjoy the supplies thus over Virginia, of capital, of \$442,069,492. [urnished by their victorious industry.] Statesman may differ about policy, or the From these facts and statements, it is easy to permission to exclude by law"—see preamble to amend Constitution of Virginia. One of the are or expenses incident to defence. The potent arm of that government which combines the strength and revenues of twenty six States. and wields the whole for the protection of each, is pledged to maintain her rights and her safety against all the world. There is but one expla-

plague spot upon her virgin bosom. at the two periods, and shown the total increase. we offend God by shutting up our bounty of Let us examine the relative fortunes of the two compassion from the poor colored man. races as to their numerical progress. In 1700, has a heart to feel as well as we-the law of there were of whites 544,881; in 1830, in God requires us to love him as we love ourwells on the continent, her valleys teeming with 751,648. showing an increase in forty selves, and to do to him as we would others years, of 186.967, or about 36 per cent. a little over one third. In 1700, the slave population amounted to 203, 427-in 1830 to 466,757 showing an increase within the same period, of 266, 230 blacks, being one hundred and thirty three

one cause commensurate with the effects pro-

down her enterprize, strangled her commerce,

kept sealed her exhaustless fountains of mineral

per cent. increase on the original number. If we examine the other slave states, we shall perceive the same principle at work. In North Carolina, the black population has increased in border. Behind, and touching her, lay the the ratio of one hundred and forty five per cent. great valley of the west-the fairest portion of and in South Carolina, about three hundred which was destined to comprehend within its latter, a little over eighty per cent. Throughconsumption is even now incalculable, and in the period embraced by the census, being forin the slave States faster than the white, and Indiana, where it is said, that "no person will far more rapidity than the former. The slave liberations of the convention except the mem-States of this Union, at the last census, conto absorb and digest the capital—to keep in full tained five millions of people, of which two and profitable employment the commercial in- were black. The free States contained eight Galilee, and of one who once made tents a millions of whites. Eight to three, is the pro- Ephesus, Acts, 18, 3, who never had the bentions of the United States,

n. She had but to extend her arm and grasp of Virginia—that her lowlands are poor and tance and inclination also combine to hinder) with all its treasures in full monopoly.—

exhausted. They were not always so. One could not be admitted to join in the discussions rough the Ohio River, and her western hundred years ago, and Virginia below the held in the Methodist meeting house at Economountains, was the most desirable portion of my, Wayne co. Indiana, &c. I am reminded her mountains—that barrier passed, and it as poured through various channels, dividing much she had been preferred, and how vastly case or not, the searcher of all hearts knows. watering her whole eastern territory, into she had got the start of all the colonies. Her Now suppose a poor sinful creature deeply West. Did she lack the intellect to perceive the rocky and inhospitable regions of New church is founded Ephes, 2, 20, Jesus Christ

interest? Oh, no! Magna mater virum, she lions of people, would have preserved the u had produced a race of men "with minds to plains of old Virginia, in their original fertility, semand comprehend the Universe"-men whose names But the resuson, such as it is, cannot apply to rages. It will and actions placed Virginia first in fame, as she Kentucky. Compare her with Ohio or Indito them a. to them a. to them a. the institution of the states, and the institution of the states, and the states are states as the states are states are states as the states are states as the states are states are states as the states are soon be thickly set with manufacturies; and the which still shines in lingering and melancholy sand sources of capital unopened—but who cultivated by the hand of the free laborer. The colored population when free will consume vastly more of the Northern products than when George Washington, great in all things, and lovely as she is, with Ohio in all the elements slaves. This will increase the demand for having stretched before his prophetic vision in of social strength and political power, and tell longer prospective, the future fortunes of the me the results and reason? Whether, then and mechanics to increase their wealth, extend empire he had founded, warned Virginia of the we compare the planting with the grain-growimportance of the West. He first projected the ing States, or the grain-growing States with connexion of the Chesapeake with the Ohio riv- each other; throw but this ingredient of slavery ed the slave states would populate more dense- er, through the means of the waters of the Po- into one, and I care not whether they be equa tomac and Monongahela. They lacked not the in all other respects, or whether the slave States intelligence. Had other States the start of her have every other advantage, the fatal influence in population? Let us compare Virginia with of this poison is immediately perceived. In ble of suporting a more dense population; and New York the only State which could chal- 1780, Ohio was a wilderness. In 1840, if her population bear the same proportion to ours that In 1790, Virginia with 70,000 square miles her votes do, she tribbles us in people, and of territory and internal resources, such as I numbers two millions. The tolls from her cabe enriched. Thus the Abolition of Slavery have described, contained a population of 749, nals amount to \$594,204-about double our add immeasurably to the wealth of all classes of 308. New York upon a surface of 45,658 whole revenue. Her representation in Consquare miles contained a population of 340,120. gress will be in proportion to her people. But This statement exhibits in favor of Virginia a why compare her with Kentucky? With the lowing, and striking exhibition of the evils of difference of 24,242 square miles of territory, restless and unpausing energy which belongs to and 408,188 in population, which is the double a community entirely free, she has passed us of New York, and 68,600 more. In 1830, long since. She will now take her station, third after a race of forty years, Virginia is found to in the Union, and Virginia, who twenty years contain 1,211,405 souls, and New York 1,918, ago stood first in power and place-Virginia the 608, which exhibits a difference in favor of N. nurseay of Presidents, the mother of States, curse. I speak not in the spirit of a puling and York of 607,203. The increase upon the part the proud, the chivalric, must yield up her honof Virginia will be perceived to be 463,187, ors, and quietly fall in the rear of this creation starting from a basis more than double as large as that of New York. The increase of New Vandals"—the free mechanics and artisans, the York, upon a basis of 340,120, has been 1,578, objects of Mr. Wickliffe's classic horror—are 391 human beings. Virginia has increased in a the most renowned of conquerors. "No daunt

> means to be employed in the promotion of the see that slavery is a deep and deadly curse to public good, but surely they ought to be agreed the nation, and peculiarly oppressive and degraas to what prosperity means. I think there can ding to the laboring classes. The common be no dispute that New York is a greater, rich- laborer and mechanic have been banished from er, a more thriving, prosperous, and powerful State than Virginia. What has occasioned the difference? We have already seen that, as to advantages merely physical—as to all the original elements of grandeur, whether, wealth and common laborers, farmers and mechanics perpower-Virginia was unsurpassed. Has acci- mit a system to exist which wages deadly war dent or misfortune operated in this case? Has with their best interest and dearest rights, and a despotic government bowed the spirit and heaps disgrace upon their honorable and useful cramped the efforts of Virginia? Has she suf- occupations, when they have power safely to fered under the desolations of war or scourge of vote it out of the Union? There are but a few pestilence? Over this fair land, a balmy atmos- hundred thousand slaveholders in the nation. icinal waters burst from her mountains. The the poles they can soon vote slavery out of the most delicious baths, the most salubrious Union, and thus abolish it peacefully. There springs, tempt from every land the pilgrims of are yet in many of the slave states, non-slaveaffliction and disease. With war she has noth- holders enough to vote the slaves free, and it is ing to do; against its dangers, its horrors, or its in the power of the free states by constitutional burdens, she has no provisions to make. Her legislation to render slavery as unprofitable to government and people are not charged with the individuals as it now is to the state, and to do this would soon abolish slavery. Now why should not common laborers, farmers, and mechanics unite to abolish their worst enemy, and the worst enemy of our race? They have the power to do it, and maintain both the peace and unity of the nation. No evil can result from nation of the facts I have shown. There is but doing it,-it will not increase the colored population; it will not bring any more of them to the duced. The clog which has staid the march of free states, nor will it in the least increase the her people, the incubus which has weighed amalgamation of the races, or in any way compel any one to associate with colored people. wealth, and paralyzed her arts, manufactures ber of colored people, and force more of them and improvements, is negro slavery. This is into the free states; it will amalgamate the races the cancer which has corroded her revenues, more rapidly and it will make a more formidalaid waste her lowlands, banished her citizens, ble competition with the labor of white people; and swallowed up her productions. This is the it will wage more and more deadly war with slumbering volcano which will bear no han- the liberty of the free population; and it will dling. The smallest breath to fan, the slight- make still more powerful efforts to reduce the est threat to stir its sleeping, but unextinguished free labor to the level of the slave. Why then fires, drives her to madness. Oh! well might should we not unite peacefully and firmly in she curse the tyranny who planted this dark abolishing this prominent source our poverty, degradation and misery? Why should we sin I have given the total population of Virginia, against our own best interests? Why should do to us. THE BLACKSMITH'S SON.

For the Philanthropist. RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

Dr. BAILEY:-As a breathing time has succeeded the turmoil of political party disputants, who while idolizing the favorite candidate, or disparaging that of their neighbor, seemed to leave little room for other thoughts; pleased with your course in witnessing against slavery without partiality to either, perhaps it may not per cent. In the former State, the whites have be inconsistent with the genius of your paper increased in ratio about thirty per cent. In the now to insert something relative to religious parties.

The following remarks were written from reading in the Philanthropist of April 28th, a notice of an abolition meeting in Wayne co., bers of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" professing to be a follower of the fishermen of fit of John Wesley's instructions; being totally unacquainted with him and his modern fo It is in vain to say, that the tremenduous dif- ers, and as neither they nor their glorious Lord

me bosom of the Atlantic. No State lay so present poverty and exhaustion, are the result conscious of his own ignorance and liability to convenient—to none were presented so many of the system of slave cultivation—the most err, and looking for certainty in religion from facilities, and so few difficulties, in the acquisin and the entire command of the trade of the skilful and prudent husbandry which has made the so the new, on whom Paul tells us the true

himself being the chief corner stone. Suppose such a one to doubt whether John Wesley tion or not of the Methodist church being judges) or any other man since the days of the Apostles had any right whatever to dictate either in doctrine, discipline or practice to assemblies of people calling themselves the church of God—and besides believing that all worship regulated by the commandment of men is vain, Mat. 15, 9, would raides account of the horrid practice. count of the horrid practice and a schuding all its about mations followed by that schurch, in obedience to the divine injunction see it his dutv to turn away, 2 Tim. 3, 1 5, not from that

wickedness. In "Bourne's Picture of Slavery," page 153 it is said during nearly fifty years, have the Methodists solemnly told the world in their book of discipline that every slave-driver is "in the gall of bitterness, and the bond of iniquity, that as long as he holds slaves, he can give no evidence of genuine repentance, faith, good works, and of a consistent christian profession; and nevertheless, almost all their local preachers, stewards, class leaders and members, besides many of their travelling ministers from Baltimore to the Gulf of Mexico, are men-stealers, and in Georgia they are not only slave-torturers, but they also blasphemously attempt to justify their pefarious hypocrisy by the holy scriptures --Of the Presbyterians the same writer says,-Examine a Presbyterian ecclesiastical meeting at Richmond or Raleigh, a presbytery or a synod, and what will you behold? The moderator and clerks, ministers, elders, obdurate menstealers, resisting the truth, and denying their own solemnly attested exposition of the eighth |

Page 151-enter a Baptist association about the Roanoke, where although the assembly has no ecclesiastical authority present? The chairman, the clerks, the mesis named on the roll who does not drive, anguish.\* And it is well known that the adherents of the church of Rome on both sides of mediate representatives of the States and people. the Mississippi are engaged in the same practice from Natchez down.

commandment.

Taking all this together Mr. Editor, I conclude that all these churches so called are unrighteous-and as turning away from unright- serve the peace. teous professors, is a command of God, none who reverence divine authority will hesitate.

There are only two great parties of men acknowledged in scripture, they are neither named Papists, Presbyterians, Baptists, nor Methodists—but believers and unbelievers, the righteous and the wicked, the godly and ungodly, the wise man' and the fool, children of God and children of the wicked one. They are preparing for very different states beyond the grave, and it seems to be the will of God that a marked separation should take place be- gress. tween them even in this world, 2 Cor., 6. 14, 18. Satan and the clergy have tried to blend them together in all ages. 'The former, if possible, to darken the light of Israel, the latter to obtain popularity connected with worldly advantages; pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper this separation partially begun here shall be completed at the resurrection, John 28, 29.

Modern sects are frequently counting, especially gentlemen of the pulpit, on the number of their converts. Jesus Christ says, Mat. 7, of their converts. Jesus Christ says, Mat. 7, our relations of good-will and friend-hip will be sedu-14, strait is the gate and narrow is the way that lously cultivated with all nations. The true American unto life and few there be that find it.

It may be left to the decision of every discerning person who has seen much of the world in our age to acknowledge how very few are to and conversion from sin to God are very different things. It will admit of much doubt whethblies or churches of God once planted and nurtured by the Apostles, whose examples it is the highest priviledge and the imperious duty of every believer to follow, Cor. 11, 1; Phil. 3. characters, though once disobedient they had ited mortals their teachers chosen according to apostolic direction for their age and experience; as examples to the flock, of faith, love, patience, it was not the Reverend, which the Psalmist tell us, Isa. 111, 9, belongs to the great Creator-but even the Apostles were, Paul the aged Peter the elder-plain Timothy or Titus; we do not find them teaxing their hearers for mo ney at almost every meeting. Paul's address to the Ephesian elders, seems to take a very different view of such things, Acts 20, 23, aspiring not after popularity on earth, submissive under the Cross, they expected exaltation and relief beyond the grave.

No christian may join a church composed in part of unrighteous persons, and knowing it to be so, 1 Cor. 5, 8, 11; if he should he may expect much unhappiness. A christian preacher has a sufficient share of sufferings in his best condition-but if united with the ungodly either in a church or indeed in almost any other capacity he will find them much increased 2 Chron., 19, 2. A few instances of the feelings of good men from false friends are recor ded, Jer. Chap. 9. 1, 2, 3: Psa. 55, 12; 2 Cor 2. 4. It is no evidence that any body of mer are the church of God, because they think them selves so, or because their preachers or reli gious newspapers flatter them with the hopes of future happiness. None ever were more confident of their superior sanctity than the Jews were in the days of Christ. They told him, John 8, 41, that God was their father .-He who knew what was in man told them a very different tale, in the 44th verse he says:-Ye are of your father the Devil.' The same unholy passions which slaveholding professors now show, they showed to Jesus Christ; pride, covetousness, a bloody persecuting spirit, highly offended because he told them the truth and reproved them for their wickedness. The aplations given now to abolitionists by southern editors and speech-making gentlemen strikingly resemble those alluded to. To conclude have we not abundant reasons to conclude from the authority of God, that every sect of profes sors whether extholic or protestant which is engaged in the horrid practice of slavery is to be viewed as not only the church of God, but a church of the wicked one; John 8, 44; I Juhn 2, 4; 1 John 3, 8, 9, 10. And a legitimate daughter of the Mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, Rev. 17. 5; and like her are hastening to experience the divine indigna

"I cannot acknowledge the propriety of statements, which I know to be exaggerated. Slavery is wicked enough, horrible enough in all conscience, but we see thing to be sained by representing every slaveholder. nothing to be gained by representing every as guilty of gratuitous cruelty.—En. Putt.

We are not about to controvert with the writer

tion, for, if we sin wilfully after that, we have received the knowledge of the truth there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins but a certain fearful looking for of Judgment and fiery indignation-Heb. 10, 26, 27.

ELUTHEROS. Indiana, May 25th, 1841.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Senate and House of Rep ntatives United States.

FELLOW COTTRENS
You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by church only, but from every sect of pretended church only, but from every sect of pretended direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the in christians who practice or connive at so much portant functions of their chief executive office. Up the expiration of a single month from his installation; he has paid the great debt of nature; leaving behind an un him a name associated with the recollection of numer- the act off ... ous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereave ment are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congrese. The preparations necessary to his removal to the seat of government in intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. apon the late President heavy expenditures, which if surviving family; and it is thereforre respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative which are not believed at this time to exist. One year interposition. By the provision of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me. and in the dispositions of the representatives of the State and of the people will be found to a great extent a solution f the problem to which our institutions are for

the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what has been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a vances of other countries calculated to promote our trade day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of who are wish under such circumstances, would necessarily have been to call to my aid, in the administration of public afsengers, except northern delegates, are all har- fairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Condened men stealers. Most probably, not one gress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the est mode of extricating the government and the counscourge, and starve those defenceless sons of lam then most happy in finding myself, so soon after

> No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to pre-

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been and a hope is indulged that the representations which A correspondence has taken place between the Sec-retary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Ma-

jesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and impr copies of which are herewith communicated to Con-In addition to what appears from these papers, it may

be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment and that the decision of that Court has not as yet beeen

upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this government, policy will be found to consist in the exercise of a spirit ting the cupidity of the capitalists, caused a rush to be justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest family of nations. ilar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the states. as well as to the most powerful. opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to be found any where, who appear to have any reverence for, or love to the true God, whether strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most professor or not. Conversion to a religious sect part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as hav- sales of the period allowed to, will serve best to show the ing gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as effect of the whole system. The average sales of the the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regular er the subjects of modern revivals have any relies increase in our population. Upon the breaking out they attained in round numbers, to the amount of \$6. lation to the son of God. The small assemof the war of the Revolution, our number scarcely equal000 000 In the succeeding year of 1835 they reached led three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen \$9.000.000. And the next year of 1836, they amountmillions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most popu-17: Thes. 2. 14, were not composed of all lous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of become the servants of God. United together from love to God and to one another, poor spirto the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770 000.000 acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of godfuese, pretending not to any superior title, our rapidly growing family; and, for the blessings which it was not the Reverend, which the Psulvist we offer them we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetualiberties. No motive exists for for quest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wilerness, and to introduce into its depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desires will be to mainaln an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing grandizement may seduce the first, and the promptings of possessions to excite the slarm of the patriot for the safety experince of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creaeach State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government, those of general importance admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but. at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this

Prom the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, ing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Govern-ment for the current year. The balance in the Pressury on the Fourth day of March last, not covered by out standing drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at \$860,000. This includes the sum of \$215,000 deposited by the mint and its branches to procure metal for coining and in process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of \$645,000. By virtue of several acts of Congress, the secretary of the Treasury was authorised to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of \$5.413 000, making an aggregrate so the amount of \$5.413 000, making an aggregrate so the existing sub-treasury system does not so

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large a-mount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former current expenses of the Government. The aggregate will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of two millions five hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and ninety eight cents, the special ob-

the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year of the first quarter of the present year, amounted to \$12,100 000; the receipts, for lands for the same time to 2,742 450; showing an average revenue from both sources of 1.236. out of a restoration of confidence, together with a re luction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of the collecting officers, may cause an addi

March, at 12 900,000; the receipts from the public his for the same time are estimated at 2,500,000; and from secular sources at one hundred and sevents the the same time are estimated at 2,000,000; and it recells about sources at one hundred and seventy the decilars; making an aggregate of available funds with year of 15 315,000; which will leave a production of 11 406,182 98. To meet this some te provision is necessary, until the amount can ed by the excess of revenues which are antied to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including ests, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the ests, about \$2,850,000. There is chargeable in the period for arressages for taking the sixth census

intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interest of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results, Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those con-stant fluctuations which defeat the very object they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which. while it will enable us the more readily to meet the ad

hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations. In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great, multiplied and delicate operations of the Treusthe great, multiplied and depends of the trease by the partment. Upon such an agent depends, in a free and respectable, and in the full possession of their eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of unipower, for no otherwise they feel desired to the essential power, for no otherwise they feel desired to the essential power, for no otherwise they feel desired to the essential power, for no otherwise they feel desired to the essential power, for no otherwise they feel desired to the essential power of the property form value, which is of so great importance to the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations, not only with the interests of individuals, but with those of the States, that it may be regarded, in a great degree, as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, duly exchanged between the two Governments. This or if banks be used as the public de ositories with liber-Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, the one case, political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces Stat sas well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire charge in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly declineindividuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interests on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now ex-

isting in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes a bove referred to. The public revenues, on being remov-al from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected state banks, which, actuated by the double motive of concilia-ting the government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which stimula under a temporary infituation, were readily grante public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1831, had not much exceeded \$2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 ed to the enormous sum of \$25,000,000. Thus crowd ty three years' purchase of the public domain. So ap- wirtue of the operationparent had become the necessity of arresting this course, of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discrimination in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public chtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exact tion of specie in all payments for the public lands, by which could not arrest the tide which had so strongly s in. Hence the demand for specie became unceasir and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their die

ounts, and thereby reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to pre-existing administrations of the government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the po-ition which have assumed. If, then, any fi-cal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the government, or of those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aga boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the rect, in experince of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress gress. tion of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three differ have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which receive ed the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised the veto power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained uccessor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pron his opposition to any new charter of a similar institu-tion; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his, in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the U. States Bank, they were placed in deposits with the State banks, and the re sult of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious or adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified connation of most of its early advocates, and it is believ-

large standing armies in times of peace.—The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserv-The existing sub-treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently ing a regularly organized staff sufficient for the con been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first, it was introdumount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former which will exhaust the available means of the ced at a time (1818) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specific in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United amount of outstanding appropriations on the 4th of March last was \$32,429,618 50, of which \$24.210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department period to the commerce of the country which immediate the country which immedia succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; thether the United States Bank of 1816 produced a oration of specie payments or the same was accomp through the instrumentality of other means, was a ter of some difficulty at that time to determine. 'Ce t is, that, for the first years of the operation of that h its course was as disastrous as for the greater part o subsequent career it became eminently successful. to the second, the experiment was tried with a redun Treasury, which continued to increase until it seem be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus rever among the States, which, operating at the same time wi the specie circular, and the causes before adverted caused them to suspend specie payments, and involbetween the first the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as the third, if carried through all the stages of its trasmuta-

be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government: a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experi ence of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether partment was relieved from existing difficulties, its future perations might be conducted without any further call

trained exercise of the powe of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent, With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, insepara-bly connected with its success, will doubtless claim the ttention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of prererving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most

form or once, the necessity will daily become more orgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly dimir The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a ifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief

be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from de it. the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an emnent degree. So far as this Government is concerned appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abanoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjus legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States uplicates in a period of twenty three years. The old ing into the short space of three years upwards of twen- in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by my fiscal agency having thos Proceeds as its b wasure be contempl

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the

the introduction and use of the power of steam

We cannot yet see the extent to which

country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequence

upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between

this power may be applied in belligerent operations, con-necting itself as it does with recent improvements in the

science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the

most active and skilful of other nations if the genius and

enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encour-

necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifica-tions whih are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on

our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined

to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the

seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from

assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we

are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the

agement and direction from Government.

faith requires that immediate provison should the payment of these sums.
introduce into the Navy a desirable efficien-

ountability may be found to be To mature a plan having for

Postmatter General has presented to me some facts conhier are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than five hundred thou sand dollars. As the laws organzing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to letermine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that lepartment shall continue under its present embarrassnents. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that, if the de-

any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful, while the States shall continue in the unres upon the general Treasury,

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is ever more exposed to be led into error. nxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official stations I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in the most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greates cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive epartment in the performance of this delicate duty, shall look to its "consent and advice," as given in fur therance of the best interests of the country. I shall eir laso, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention cress to such measures as in my judgment will be culated to regulate and control the Executive

Serence to this vitally important subject. per season, invite your attention ents for the suppression of the require to be rendered mor on. There is reason to believe rease. Whether such increase bolition of slave labor in the r vicinity, and an attendant dithose articles which enter into the world, thereby augmentr quarters, and thus celling for needless to inquire. The highsons of public honor, as well as the stronmptings of humanity, require a resort to the

prous efforts to suppress the trade. on conclusion I beg leave to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a libe al spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing Sub-Treasurv law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection Others, which it might not seem proper to trouble you with at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards to a great extent of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laborates as will fortify the public interests. To cherish ring classes, and eminertly assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take vated particularly. That differences of opinion as to the place in the puice or the State securities, and the attitude means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exof the States would become once more, as it should ever it is reasonable to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their hap-piness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable ground-; to exact obedience to the law; to entrench lib rty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid

conomy, to abolish all useless expenses JOHN TYLER. Washington, June 1, 1841.

## THE PHILANTHROPIS ..

EDITED BY G. BAILEY. JR.

CINCINNATI:

Morning, June 9, 1841.

For the Philanthropist. LAVERY CONVENTION OHIO.

ery convention was held he Thio Anti-Slavery Society, Jefferson Co. O., on Thursday ted to fill the office the ensuing year.

11. About half past 3 o'clock P. M. Reports were presented by

eting was called to order, and Gen. J. H. nyne of Lake County appointed chairman and A. Brooke of Clinton, and H. C. Taylor of Lorain County, Secretaries. A committee to prepare business for the meeting was immedintely voted, whereupon Dr. G. Bailey, J. H. Purdy, L. D. Butts, and E. Nicholls were apment of a high school for females at Cincinnati. pointed by the chairman, who reported to the meeting the following resolutions.

1st, "Resolved, That while we view slavery evil of the highest magnitude, and the ballot box a lesitimate instrumentality for the overthrow of that instition, we believe it to be the duty of the citizen in hoosing our public officers to take into cons all the just interests of his country and to cast his vot in such manner as he believes will be most conduciv

the public good, 2nd, "Resolved, That no candidate for office ought to not a faithful believer in the great doctrine of equality or rights, as taught in the Declaration of Independence and will not, in al questions, on which he may be calle to act officially, faithfully carry ont this great doc

3d. Resolved That this convention sustain the nom nation for the Presidency and Vice Presidency recently de by the National Nominating Convention in New

It was moved by Dr. A. Brooke that this cor ention do now take up the second of these resolutions for consideration, which was carried and Frankfort, Ross co.; Mrs. S. Miller, Cin.; Mrs. R. T. Updegraff, M't. Pleasant, Jerfferon was carried by a large majority. The then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock he Seceders' meeting house in Mt.

the house came consideration of the business commit . carried. The question g up, Mr. Nicholls moved words, "but if either of the political shall nominate suitable persons for these res, we will advise the withdrawal of such nominations," which was opposed by Messrs. Butts, Smith and Hanna, and the amendment lost. The consideration of the original resolution was then resumed, and it was advocated by Messrs. J. H Payne, Richardson, Smith, Burgess & others & opposed by Messrs. Purdy, and Hud-

there is whithin the control of the Department son, when the resolution was adopted by a large of \$28,040, leaving a deficit of \$121 966 06 1-3 majority. The first resolution of the business committee was then taken up and spoken to by Mr. Purdy, when upon motion it was laid on the table. Mr. Fenn offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Gov. Seward in his late correspondence with the Executive of Virginia, deserves the hearty commendation of every lover of liberty, and that the Secretaries of this convention express to Mr. Seward our high gratification at his noble stand on to Mr. Seward our high gratification at his neone ch in favor of human rights, which was adopted unanimous

The following resolution was offered by I

d with its dia.

Congress, the Resolved, That this convention recommend to the one facts conslavery citizens in the several Senatorial and Raprese tative districts for the election of members to the General Assembly of the State, to form for themselves separate and independent nominations; and we further recommend that it be no objection to placing the name of any candidate upon the anti-slavery ticket that he is, in nom-ination by either of the political parties, if such candidate in the opinion of our anti slavery citizens will, if elected, in all his official acts use his influence and give his all men.

J. Boyle moved that this convention tender is sincere thanks to the proprietors of the Met hodist. Seceder and Friends' meeting houses for the use of their houses, by the former and present convention in them assembled; and the people of Mt. Pleasant and its vicinity for their generous hospitality to us as sojourners among them, which was voted unanimously.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Philanthropist and such other papers as will give it inser-

After prayer by Mr. Smith the convention djourned sine die. J. H. PAYNE. Pres.

A. BROOKE,

H. C. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

### Proceedings of the Ohio Ludies' Society for

the education of the free people of color.

The society held its first annual meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church, at M't. Pleasant, June 3d, 1841, Mrs. S. B. Garrard, President. After the meeting had been called to order, the throne of grace was addressed by Mrs. G. Clark.

Misses Prall and Jennings were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

The corresponding secretary being absent, he annual report of the Executive Committee was read by Mrs. Dr. Bailey; accepted and adopted.

A business committee of six was appointed. and during their absence, the Convention was ddressed by Rebecca F. Updegraff. Mrs. Dr. Bailey from the Business Commit-

ee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Whereas, The christian religion and true benevolence,

equire us to bestow our warmest sympathies and selflenving labors in behalf of those who are lowest and nost depressed among men:

Whereas, The condition of slaves in this christian nation is but little more favorable to moral purity than the savage state of their ancestors

Terefore, Resolved. That the moral elevation of the degraded slave at home is more imperiously demanded of us by our christian profession, than the instruction of heathens abroad. Whereas, The experience of mankind has decided

that no government can long be secure from convulsions, which attempts to control a people too ignorant to understand its nature or to read its lawer Resolved, That in laboring to educate the free people

our country, while discharging a duty we owe to God. Resolved, That while our General Assembly refuses by law, to tax the property of colored residents for their welfare, and that of the state, it deserts some of the plainest duties of government toward a large class of the peo-

Resolved. That the Ohio Legislature, in tolerating the ontinual violation of this law, allowing colored people's property to be taxed for school purposes, while it excludes their children from common school benefits, in guilty of the greatest injustice.

\*Resolved, That this laws ought to be repealed, the colored people taxed in the same manner as whites, and a fair proportion of public money applied to the instruction of their children.

Resolved. That the success which has thus far atten-

ded the schools established by this society through the faithful and persevering labors of our agent, A. D. Barber, inspires us with new zeal and ardor in the further prosecution of this good work. Resolved, That the fidelity and judicious manner in-

which Mr. Barber has discharged his arduous duties, are eling house at Short Creek, highly appreciated by this society, and that he be appoin-

Reports were presented by delegates from auxiliary societies. The convention was addressed by Mrs.

Judge King, of Warren, Mrs. George Clark, of Massillon, and Mrs. Keep of Oberlin. Remarks were made by the President on the

expediency of taking measures for the establish-A petition to the legislature, praying for a repeal of the law excepting the property of colored persons from taxation for school purposes, was presented by the Executive Committee, and manimously adopted.

Reports from sewing, and cent-a-week socities for educational purposes. After remarks from Mrs. Jones and Jane Robinson, the following officers were chosen for

the ensuing year. MRS. S. B. GARRARD, Pres. MRS. S. B. EUSTIS, Treasurer.

MRS. MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec. MISS MARY DONALDSON, Ree. Sec. Executive Committee.

Mrs. S. B. Garrard, Cin.; Mrs. Judge King, Warren, Trumbull co.; Mrs. Mary A. Blanchard, Cin.; Mrs. Dr. Bailey, Cin.; Mrs. S. B. Eustis, Cin.; Mrs. M. A. Sturges, Putnam Muskingum co.; Mrs. Col. Robert Stewart. ate ensued between Messrs. McCullough, son co.; Mrs. George Beecher, Chillicothe; ills, Fisher, Purdy, Smith, Heberling, Mrs. Clarissa Burrell, Elyria, Lorain co.; Mrs. Morris, Burgess, McCoy, and others, and A. W. Cowles, Oberlin; Mrs. Sarah B. Dugdale, Green Plain, Clark co.; Miss Mary Donaldson, Cin.; Mrs. Jane Gowdy, Xenia, Mrs. George Clark, Massillon; Mrs. M. Handy; Mrs. Susan E. Wattles, Mercer Co. The following resolutions were unanimously

adopted. Resolved, That we highly value the Philanthros and recommend to the members of our society to use their influence to extend its circulation, as the organ of our

society. Resolved. That we recommend to the women of the State to forward well-written articles to our Executive Committee, for publication in that valuable paper, if the

committee shall deem such publication desirable. Resolved, That we recommend to our friends the appointment of committees in their respective neighbor-

hoods, to superintend the domestic education of colored females, aiding them in the formation of habits of indus-

# TREASURERS' ANNUAL REPORT.

a' Society for the education of Free People count with Sarah B. Eastis for the year

tay 28th 1840, and ending	June 2n
- Parameter and the same	
ad Agent old debt	\$12,61
S. Carver, Teacher in Chillicothe,	7,33
Miss Colburn,	27,00
Miss A. Hall, Lancaster,	8,00
E. S. Grumly, Dark County,	4,00
Expense of conveying Teachers to their	r
Schools,	9,81
Mr. Porter, Shelby Co.	11,00
Teachers at Hillsborough,	5,00
Paid to four Teachers,	26,81
Agent's Expenses,	4.00
For printing Documents,	51,00
To Agent,	10,00
Miss Fisher,	10,00
Mr. Dearlove, per Agent's order,	28,42
Discount on uncurrent money,	5,50
Postage on letters,	62
Smith Nichols, Shelby Co.	4,00
To Davis Day, Teacher in Logan Co.	3,00
To Teacher's expenses to Hamilton,	3,00
To Teacher to Chillicothe,	1,50
Postage.	3,46
	236.06
. Receipts—	\$233,90
Balance against the Society,	\$2,16
Receipts.	
Received by A. Barber at Massillon,	65,24
From C. Avery, Rochester N. Y. by .	A.
Barber,	13,00
James R. Wright, Oberlin by A. Barber,	1,00
Mrs. Julia Burr, Harrisonville, by do.	2,00
Ladies B. Society, by do.	8,80
Children of Maternal association, by do.	68
Oberlin Ladies Society, by do.	16,19
Mrs. John Merge, on Pledge at Oberlin by	do, 5.00
er Reports sold,	. 2.27

e coat valued at,

do.

For Reports sold,

Richardson.

iss Donaldson on pledge.

Thos. Donaldson on pledge,

Womans A. S. S. Cincinnati.

From friends in Cincinnati

Henry Hagerman, Pisgah,

Contribution at Lisbon.

Ladies in Cincinnati.

Cent a week Society,

Robert Irvan do.

Andrew Combs do.

From Mrs. Donaldson on pledge,

From Society in Batavia pr. Mrs. Jolliffe,

Female Mite Society, Lisbon, pr. Isabel]

From an unknown donor in Alabama,

do, pr. Mrs. Blanchard,

### Form of Memorial.

4.00

10.00

3.00

9.53

20.00

2.12

13.75

8.00

3.00

2.67

1.00

\$233.90

We, the memorialists, citizens of Ohio, would respectfully represent to your honorable body, better regulation of common schools, in so dollars a year have been raised for benevolent far as it exempts the property of colored people objects; it is also in successful operation in some far as it exempts the property of colored people from taxation for school purposes, was inopethe plan of a cent-a-week society we will here cert of prayer for the slave, and their broken until the year 1838; so that during that period, while colored persons paid their just proportion into the common school fund, their children were excluded from its benefits:

That, in the Assembly of 1838, a resolution was passed designed to correct this grievance, but which, it is believed, produced but a temporary and partial effect-and at best, is deemed by your memorialists, to be an inadequate corrective. the property of blacks and mulattoes still being generally taxed for school purposes, while they continue to be excluded from all common school privileges:

That, in the judgment of your memorialists the proper remedy for this evil is, to repeal the exceptionable clause of the law in question, and amend, by inserting in it, a provision which, while it will leave the property of colored people to be taxed on the same principles as that of white people, will appropriate to the education of the children of the former so much of the proceeds of taxes on their property as has een laid for school purposes:

That as in the case of white people, it would oe far better to provide to a certain extent by egislation for the education of colored people than to throw them upon their own voluntary

Therefore, your memorialists would respectrefunding of all monies which have been receiv- terest in general among the ladies of the State. ed from the property of colored people, for ter regulation of common schools, as exempts the property of blacks and mulattoes from taxation for school purposes, and also provide, that thereafter, all monies received from their property for such purposes, be exclusively appropriated to the education of their children in the way which the wisdom of the legislature may

#### seem proper to direct. And your memorialists will ever &c. &c.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The first Arniversary of our society, calls us together for the three-fold purpose, of examining the result of our past labors, ascertaining our present position, & determining our future pros-

Although, as a society, we have an organized existence of but one year, yet the importance of raising the colored people of our country, from their present low estate to one of piety and virtue, was early apparent to the eyes of those women who had tears for the slave, when it was dangerous to be known to shed them, and who, with their whole hearts enlisted on the side of erty willed them the land was pure.

spirit of prejudice against color-which, by a puble injustice, first degrades, and then reproaches its victims with the degradation, which charges with ignorance, but continues to oppose all laudable attempts of the colored man to ob- burg's children, and his emancipage. tain knowledge; they entered with becoming Handsburg was a white man from Va. zeal upon the work of educating and christiani- grief of his relations he fancied the sa zing the free colored people of this state thus married a colored woman, and moved to

try, neatness and economy, and instilling into their minds avail themselves of the power of combined effort, they met in convention, passed resolutions, condemning the whole system of slaveholding, and expressing their determination, to do all in their power, by christian means, to accomplish ment nearly its overthrow. At this meeting, a committee of usually ladies from different parts of the State was appointed, styled, "the Central Committee Ohio, to whom the business transactive year were entrusted. This Comm on correspondence people in the cole their means wo faithful teacher

of romance would have called heroism, had it appeared on the pages of a gaudy annual; whom even the priest and levite, left to perish, and with little or no compensation, labored incessantly to restore in them the marred and defaced image of their Creator.

Most of those who were pioneers, in this leawork of instruction, are now, in other fields of we took

The Central Committee, annually called a convention of anti-slavery Women, through- teacher? How blessed to teach them. out the state, for mutual encouragement, advice, and assistance, and each year collections, to the amount of several hundred dollars, in aid of schools, in the colored settlements, and more recently to support our agent, were taken up .-Last May at a convention called at Massillon, it was thought best in order to secure more prompt and efficient action, and make our object better understood, in place of the committee to organise a society, which was accordingly done. The Executive Committee soon after appointment met in Cincinnati, and resolved to bad. In this condition they were found about Thursday of every month which resolution has been carried into effect. Perfect unanimity of feeling and harmony of action prevailed among the members of the Executive Committee, and the interest of their meeting has been increased by letters from our agent and others, giving an account of the progress of the cause. The correspondence with teachers and the remote colored settlements has been carried on almost exclu- I went to this settlement. They hailed my ar- Miss Foster, whose untiring labors were much sively through our general agent, Rev. A. D. rival and nobly exerted them Barber, whose services we were so happy as to secure during the last year; and theest he has shown in the welfare of neople and the zeal and energy wi has labored to promote their edu ests have fully justified the high posed in him by the society. ( ficulty of collecting money, the

ly in the summer had their atte

he formation of cent-a-week soc

considering it, recommended the appeal, published in September, to the au-

fall local anti-slavery societies in this state

oping that when this plan should be well intro

duced, it would afford a permanent and steady resource, without burdening any one. Many who would object to putting their names to a subscription paper, when the sum was expected to be considerable, could not refuse their pledges to the modest cent a week child by a little labor or self-denial could contribute it and become a member. Several of these societies have been formed in this State: but, your Executive Committee would respectfully but earnestly urge the universal adoption of the plan. It has been long and most success fully tried in England, where, by it 400,000 nsert, copied from the appeal just alluded to .-·Put down first the names of every member of your family if you are able, and then the name of every man, woman and child of your acquaintance, whom you can persuade to give the small sum of one cent-a-week to advance the educational interests of the most oppressed portion of our community. In this effort every thing will lenend upon the vigor and efficiency of the collectors, who should meet once a month and pay over all the money raised to some one chosen to be the treasurer. If any individual desires to give more than a cent-a-week, put it down as a onation." If every member of this society vill from this time, engage in this way, to de

she can for the slave, our contributions next other things being equal, will, we ver be double what they have eve It has been thought desira! ecutive Committee should co the columns of the Philanthre tion as they may possess r tions of our society, through information is much needed the circulation of that valuable much talent and piety in this cafar as anti-slavery principles are conow lie dormant. There are many able ters in the State who would contribute; and,

fully pray your honorable body, to direct the would be the means of awakening a deeper in-We add some statements showing the condi school purposes, since 1831; to repeal so tion of the colored settlements and schools, so much of the law of 1831, in relation to the bet- far as we have learned them from the reports of the teachers who have been laboring among them. There are about thirty five colored settlements in the State; about two thirds of this number have been supplied with good teachers. some have been destitute and others not heard from. Rev. Mr. Cobb who taught in Hills-

boro Highland co., writes:-"My labors were confined to three settle ments in this county, in one of which I taught school. These settlements were situated in a triangular form about 3 miles from each other .-Of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Ladies' One of these called Africa, I visited but twice .-Society for the education of free people of The people seemed to be respectable, industrious and lived well. The number of inhabitants is about 50. Their property in real estate is estimated at ten thousand dollars. They have supported a school for several years, they came ou well to meeting, and upon my presenting the subject of temperance, ten signed the pledge of

total abstinence. They were formerly owned by Mr. Grav of England and by his will were, at his death, to be emancipated. They were however, kept in very for years after the death of Mr. Gra til some Quakers in Philadelphia ascerta which is going on in our land.

Pained by constant manifestations of the evil which they now live. A fact respecti sticks."

Mandspurg's This settlement is made attempting to remove the chiefstumbling block in where he reared up a numerous family. Bethe way of a multitude of well meaning but incon- fore his death he willed his property to his chil- and siderate persons, who are afraid to do any thing dren and emancipated slaves. His relations school, for the slave, because, to use a cant phrase, "the free negroes are so much the worse off," To will, but without effect.

whites mulattoes threats. The settlement numbe and blacks about eigh estimated at \$40.0 had a school.

parting hand the work of instruction, are now, in other fields of labor:—their record is on high, and though unmentioned, in the fashionable circles of the earth, the above exclaim as he does at the close of his the poor call them blessed.

Addresses were made, several dess were truly affecting. When I parted with them, nearly all wept. May the blessing of money was raised and pledged. Mr. Barber account, are such the people to seek revenge on God be with them. I wish to express my was appointed to deliver an address in the evening, showthe white man? How must they mind a good gratitude to the abolitionists of Troy, for their

#### Black Rock Settlement.

This settlement is in Hillsboro: the settle ment numbers 104 individuals. Most of them are poor, probably their whole property is no worth over \$1.000 dollars. They live in small houses, nearly contiguous to each other and are engaged as waiters, servants &c. by the whites. Till recently they have been left to grow in ignorance, the victims of every corrupting influence. As might be expected their morals were hold a regular monthly meeting on the last two years since, by Bro. R. Hopkins a young man from Red Oak, Brown co., and a warm abolitionist. He taught their school six months without compensation, amidst every discouragement. He was the victim of severe slander and persecution, but he persevered in his efforts to benefit them, keeping up the sabbath school, and occasionally lecturing to them. Last fall he wrote to your agent for a teacher; at his request

.iat i prived on air share en ... They used great exertions to pay their school bills which was generally done notwithstanding their poverty. Fifty out of the one hundred and four colored people in this settlement card, which asked a sum so small that even a are members of the total abstinence society: which society was formed after I went there, and so much interest was elicited, that I was once called out of school to receive the signatures of some who had been intemperate .-Meetings were well attended, and some of the time deeply solemn. Quite a number professed conversion and we hope that their future lives will show that they were not deceived, a great change is already manifest in many families. They have established the monthly con-For the good done, to God be all the glory. I left the place witnessing their tears, unfeigned gratitude and expressions of good wishes. Mr. Cobb remained at this settlement ten weeks, and at the close of his interesting letter says: "never have I spent ten weeks of more arduous labor, and heartfelt satisfaction. May others be encouraged to enter this field and reap their ri-

> This report from other accounts given by when it was broken up by the appearance of the those when passed through Hillsboro, we have all pox. Miss Ann H. Brooks, who taught good r ink is not

pened harvest."

two years; since then a cruel prejudice has beg for the noor, and enlist the sympathics excluded them. A year ago last winter, a Quaker left his own family; came six or seven miles and taught their school about four months; because he said they needed it and no other per- Public sentiment is wrong, and wicked, and we on would do it. I commenced teaching in should feel, for it is true, that as instruments in the November and taught twelve weeks-had 36 hands of God, it is our duty to correct and pupupils who learned rapidly and were easily gov- rify it. The colored man \* within the past year erned. One boy eleven years of age who could in sight of our own dwelling, has had his only spell in words of two syllables when I own hearth stone, which should ever be inviowent there, at the close of my school could late, sacred to the sweets of domestic joy-inread quite well in the Testament, spell fluently n words of five syllables, wrote a legible hand, and had proceeded so far as Division in Smiths' Arithmetic. Several others improved quite as rapidly. I had several pupils in Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, ten praticed writing. Several teachers of white schools visited mine, and spoke highly of the improvement and good deportment of the pupils. They said the chool would bear comparison, with many of he neighboring schools notwithstanding their deprivations. Several white men who had colored youths in their employ refused to send

them to me, and some who did send, sent them

very irregularly, so little interest did they feel

. Can OUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY. Our Sixth Anniversary, from which we have just

rned, will not suffer by comparison with any former More than three hundred delegates were present Wheir hearts seemed to glow with the original enthusiof abolitionism. After the exciting dissensions in this on the subject of political action, we confess we of feeling, as characterized the convention at Mount

ing as they expected, and conse- from Virginia, some from Pennsylvania, some from adjourned. The great mass of the aboli to close my evening school. The were entirely respectful.

scaped their tender mercies .-

several colored men whom they

eets,-entered the house of a col-

eld in the court house, for the pur-

Their gratitude and

them!

mobocrats, ruffians, and wild

WILLIAM S. COLEMAN.

added \$16 25. The people in Chilicothe did

much more towards sustaining their school than

a powerful effect, and did much to stimulate

them in several of the settlements. The color-

ed people in Piketon exerted themselves nobly

to sustain their school, which was taught by

The people became strongly stached ber, and were reluctant have her to leave.

raised \$42 dollars for her, twenty seven

hich she paid out for necessary expenses.

incinnati, the number of common schools

faried from three to five. All of them have

wholly sustained by the colored people .-

n all parts of the State they cry to us for

The schools in Springboro, in Logan county,

olored young men who are struggling to obtain

breathe an excellent spirit; they have done

Urbana and Chilicothe were taught by

s, shall they not have it?

a been heard from particularly.

In widely circulated through the state and we

Tink from the fact that something has been ac-

amplished the past year, that the time for rest

ppose our progress and resolve to meet

beg for the poor, and enlist the sympathies not only of those now favorable to abolition, but

our movements must be aggressive, every week

we must strive to make converts to our cause .-

stalks abroad, a walking pestilence; -because no

Let us then address ourselves, anew to ou

ready to perish, and in Heaven of his approba-

our land.

who regards the le

of his children

k has done much good. But, let no one

tisfied with injuring the school The Socrett convened at 10 o'clock, Wednesday fall, is indeed surprising. morning, and we had the pleasure of seeing our Presiose child then lay a corpse, and st disgraceful manner. Besides ter, being partially released from the pressure of public were evinced as in the early periods of our enterprise, daties, which for many years past have demanded his The proceedings of the Ladies, and of the Political alted several white citizens. A g was called by many respectable ly with the society. ing measures to put a stop to such

of people of color, assembled apart, for the transaction of rive in time for publication in our next paper. business belonging to the particular department of labor to they have assumed. Their meeting, we learn, was pe-... the nave me to stay longer, and the arked kind- culiarly interesting. Addresses were made, several despatch of its business.

The State anti-slavery society closed its sessions about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, after which a con-The colored people in every place, where vention of abolitionists, including nearly all who had schools have been established, manifested not attended the meetings of the society, was immediately only a willingness, but an anxiety, to do all in organized, by calling Gen. J. H. Paine to the chair-the their power, to help the teacher in every possiobject being, to consider the subject of slavery under its ble way. In Hillsboro, in which as before stated, political aspects, and take measures in regard to pothe value of their real estate is less than \$1000. litical action. Abolitionists of every variety of opinion they raised for Mr. Cobb, the sum of \$47 15, on these questions, were invited to become members, which, considering their deep poverty, was liband the freest discussions was encouraged. eral indeed. In Troy also, where they are generally, very poor, they paid to Mr. Coleman, \$14 26, to which, white friends in the vicinity

We had a curious mixture of people at our anniversary -judges, generals, professors, preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers and mechanics-heterodox and orthodox, quakers, catholics, seceders, methodists, baptists-democrats, whige and political abolitionists; -never was there a greaever before. The report made out last year had ter medley, and yet, never have we seen among abolitionists, more of the true spirit of brotherhood, a greater unity of purpose. Let no one mistake the cause. Individual independence was not sacrificed. Principle was not compromised. The Catholic did not cease to reverence "Holy mother church," or the Friend to repudiate mere forms, or the Calvinist to eschew Arminianism. No act of uniformity was attempted to be passed. The secret of the whole matter was,-all realized the grandeur of the object for which they had assembled; all were impressed with the absolute necessity of union in order well supported and all excepting one have to success; all recognized the fact, that they might unite to carry out the great law of love without any surrender pers-teachers qualified to give them good of speculative peculiarities; all felt that in relation to d instruction. When they are able, they are slavery they stood in the attitude of men, not secta-Instruction. When they are able, they are able, they are and willing to pay even to the last farthwhen they are poor, but still feel beneath poverty the cravings of an immortal mind

support of that which conscience disapproved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their structure of the save and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the approved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the approved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the approved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the approved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the approved. For a let all those who are for "showing their faith by their save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the save and the same time and place they in unison the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the save and the same time and place they in unison that any attempt would be made to entrap them into the same time and place they in unison to the same time and place they in unison to the save and the same time and place they in unison to the same time and place they in unison to the same time and the same tim poverty the cravings of an immortal mind inowledge, they with silent eloquence im-Christian to join a Turk in his worship, would be, to turn e your sympathy and your assistance. And traitor to Jesus of Nazareth; but to unite with him in pouring oil into the wounds of a waylaid Samaritan, would be no denial of Christianity, no recognition of the Koranit would be simply to recognize man as a brother, and

obey the claims of a common Humanity. an education. They are all in need of assistance We like these temperance and abolition associations, excepting one, but have promising talents and because they tend to place practice before profession, to magnify the law of love above the dogmas of theolomuch good during the past winter, but received gians. to make men feel their common paternity and mere trifle for their labor, barely enough to brotherhood, and mitigate the asperities engendered by pay their expenses. Our agent who has been doctrinal differences. It is only when the zealot attempts the institution where they are studying and knows them, well says:-"They are very needinsidiously to bend them to the support of a sect or a v. and in my humble opinion emphatically worparty, or the anarchist would use them to make chaos thy of assistance. They are industrious, ecocome again, that distrust, heart-burnings and wranglings nomical, persevering and devotedly pious. I am ensue. For many years have the abolitionists of Ohio sure there are many in this state who would es- kept faith with each other, so that they may well trust each which has so long distinguished them.

knew their destination, and their intellectual and moral worth. We hope the state of our treas-But, to return to our anniversary. Several excellent ury may permit us to do something for these and speeches were delivered to large audiences. The other worthy teachers whose time is precious, meeting, however, was occupied not so much in hearing which with their strength has been spent speeches and passing resolutions, as in transacting busiupon those, who, though willing, are not able ness. Wednesday afternoon, the annual report was to reward them. We look with confidence, to read, and unanimously ordered to be printed, as the rethe blessing of God and our own generous port of the society; after which, we made a statement country women to enable us to do this. The school in Jackson county was quite flourishing of the pecuniary condition of the organization, showing that the Executive Committee would be obliged to suspend their operations unless immediate aid were render-Gallipolis had a flourishing school, also, Miss ed. The meeting went to work forthwith in good earn-M. Fisher at Hamilton. Other schools have est, and that afternoon and the following morning were principally occupied in taking up a subscription to pay Mr. Barber's report which was published by the debt of the society. \$1850 were raised in cash, and Executive committee early in the year, has

in pledges to be paid within three months. A resolution was passed, (some ten or a dozen persons dissenting, chiefly on the ground of political action.) approving in unqualified terms of the Philanthropist; and in the afternoon some four or five hundred subscribers nd relaxation has arrived, but rather cast our were obtained, including the subscription list of the Palre forward to the many obstacles which still ladium of Liberty, which the editor kindly transferred to nd overcome them. We must make vigorous us. The meeting showed the strongest determination forts in this work if we expect as is desira- to sustain the paper. Several resolutions having been C. le to enlarge and extend our labors till even the passed, an attempt was made to bring on a discussion of porest colored settlement is supplied with the Free Produce question, but, as the afternoon was wearing away, and it had been given out the stempt failed. A Coolete, "Cassia, lb, Chocolate, " resolution was then introduced by Professor Nevins of Athens University, in regard to the power of the church as an instrumentality for good, and was followed by remarks from the mover. The discussion on the resolution. however, was cut short by a motion to adjourn, a general anxiety being evinced for the organization of the convention on political action.

The adjournment took place about 4 o'clock, and the vaded by the brutal white man; yea, even his convention was called immediately. General Paine was appointed chairman, Dr. Brooke and H. Taylor, Fea hers, own wife, has seen him shot dead by the murderer, whilst singing in quiet to her, and his Secretaries. The greatest interest was manifested. Mr. prattling children; and yet, that murderer now Smith, a travelling preacher of the Methodist E. church, formerly a zealous colonizationist, but who became an white man or woman witnessed the fatal deed. abolitionist about a year since, made a strong speech The inhuman scenes at Dayton, reveal but too on the subject, and a very effective one. Mr. Smith is a clearly that the spirit of violence and brutal ready and an able speaker, of great energy and tact, highoutrage against the colored people and those oned in his principles and spirit, and well calculated who befriend them is not yet extinguished in o make a deep impression in favor of our cause, wherever he may go. Mr. Heberling addressed the meeting in a very happy and pointed manner, in favor of indework with an unfaltering trust in the God of the endent political action. Mr. Fisher of Cleveland, a poor, prepared to do and suffer for his sake, as-German Catholic, a gentleman who has lately proved. sured even in this life, of the blessings of many himself a host in the temperance cause in that place, tion whose smile is the "tof the place. and followed on the same side, in a truly eloquent speech. His services, as a temperance and un anti-slavery agent among the Germans of the state would be invaluable. In Cleveland he has rallied a compact band of two hundred voters on the temperance question.

Thursday evening, after Mr. Barber had delivered a very interesting address, showing the condition of the colored people, the efforts of the anti-slavery ladies of the state in educating them, &c., and after a resolutionstrongly commending these efforts had been passed, the convention again came to order, and proceeded in the liscussion of the subject.

The resolution under consideration, related to the propriety of sustaining the nomination for the Presidennot prepared to witness such unity and inten- cy and Vice Presidency. recently made in New York, and was supported by Gen. Paine, in a spirited speech, at some length. The rest of the speakers were, Messrs, ne meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Richardson, Hanna, Hudson, Butts, and Purdy. The ch, two in the Seceders', the rest, on account of the discussion was protracted till after midnight, when the ,e number in attendance, in the Short Creek Friends' | question was taken, and carried by a strong vote in the

wit happened, I had no evening school meeting house. The delegates, some of whom were affirmative, very few dissenting; and the convention then Eastern states, one from Indiana, and the test from Ohio, at the anniversary, so far as we can form any judgment, Ling the house, they retired. I found were hospitably entertained; and the chizens of the place were in favor of independent political action. The revolution in sentiment among Ohio abolitionists, since last

We need not say that we are greatly encouraged by dent, Judge King, in his place. The interest of this the character and doings of the meetings at Mount Pleas. gentleman in the cause continues unabated, and hereaf- ant. The same zeal, the same determined purpose,

attention, he hopes to be able to co-operate more efficient- Convention, may be found in another place. We regret that, owing to the forgetfulness of one of the Secre-On Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, the Methodist taries, the report of the anniversary proceedings, zannot motocrais, rumans, and wild facility as to out vote the friends in attendance, met together and after appear in this paper. We re vained in Mt. Pleasant, unnowever, had pile to find him. He has in his possession, the minutes, reto no all acts of calling a great Western convention, of anti-slavery memto find him. He has in his possession, the minutes, reto find him. the forencon, the Ohio Ladies' society for the education pleasure. It is certainly to be hoped that they will at-We had prepared several more editorials, but are

crowded out.

#### NOTICE.

A resolution was passed by the Anti-slavery Convention lately convened at Wilmington, in Clinton county, kindness, and for their assistance. May the blessings of those ready to perish, rest upon lessings of those ready to perish rest upon less ready to perish rest upon lessings of those ready to perish rest upon less ready to perish rest upon lessings of the society occupied but a single foreneous in the less ready to perish rest upon less ready to perish ready to perish rest upon less ready to perish read day of the present month, in honor of those citizens who were suffering in pursuance of the unconstitutional and illegal judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county, in the case of slaves brought into this State by one Raines, and further to express our full and entire concurrence in the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the reversal of that judgment. Having a strong desire to be present at that meeting, and when at Mount Pleasant believing that I should be under the necessity of visiting the State of Illinois immediately on my return, I reques-ted Dr. Brooke to prolong the meeting for one weck,— I now find that I shall not visit Illinois as expected. I therefore give this public notice hoping the meeting will take place at the time agreed on, at Wilmington, (the last Friday in this month,) and I will attend if health

THOMAS MORRIS Cincinnati, June 6th, 1841.

### NOTICE-MILK-MILK.

We are now prepared to inform our friends hat we still continue to supply this City, with Milk on the six day principle, omitting the Sabbath, and have made permanent arrangements to continue it. All persons willing to sustain us, are requested to send their names and residence to the Office of the Philanthropist.

C. W. MERRELL, N. H. MERRELL.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention held on WEDNESDAY, 23d of June, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at Pickeral Town near the S. E. corner of Logan county O., the abolition voters resident in said county, and those of Union and Champaign, who are for forming a "liberty linker" or thin county in the control of the county of ficket" for this senstorial district. Logan also proposes works" come. The place of meeting is peaceful. THE PRACTICAL FREEMEN.

Messrs. Woodson & Tinsley, House Carpenters and Joiners, near the corner of Eight and Broadway, Cincinnati, feeling grateful for their patronage since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of House Carpenter and Joiner s work at the shortest notice and on the most ceasonable terms

WODSON & TINSLEY.

WILEY REYNOLDS, House Painter and paper hanger on Clay St. between 12 and 13th St. and between Main and Walnut Cincinnati, informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the hortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, WILEY REYNOLDS.

### SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth

times, either at white street between Main and Walnut,
A. F. ROBINSON. N. B .- Just received some beautiful Florence Braid-

onnets. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthron June 9, 1841. 65 70 Corn, Oats, 20, 25 WHOLESALE PRICES. WHOLESALE PRICES. N. O., gall. 28 30 Pot, " 5 Ilmonds, s. s. 15 Sugar-house, 35 Mustard, lb. 374

Nails, cut, 3d, 8

4d, 7½
6d, 6½
8d, 5½
10 and 20d, 5½ Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Mold, lb Win.st.gal. 145 150 Sum. " " 1 42 1 Linseed " 87 white, " 1700 1700 Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 No. 1, cap, "8 25 No. 2, " "2 75 3 00 heese, Pepper, lb. Cloves, lb. 371 Bacon,

Alum, lb.

Beeswax, lb.

Butter, plenty, 6 50 60 150 162 Mess, bl. 10 00 10 50 Clear, " 11 50 & 12 50 Prime, " 8 8 50

Rump, a Chime lb. 7:0 8 50 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$3 75 4 50 Herring, box, 75 1 00 Raisins, m. r. p \$2 25 Rice, lb., keg. 5 N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. Salmon, 40 Cod, lb. 61 74 in bls

Loaf, Figs, " Filberts, lb. 14 to 17 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 12 123 Glass, box-8 by 10 3 50 3 75 10 " 12 4 50 Ginger, race, lb. 121 mon th. 1 25 1 50 ground, Melee, " 20 25 Spanish, " 10 00 20 00 aleratus, " cask 6½ keg10 " 16

Gunpowder— Wade's, kg, 5 50 6 50 Dupont, " Wheat, bush. 62 T. Island, " 40 Corn, 4 20. Petre, cr., lb. 9 1 75 2 00 Hops, east., lb. Hay, ton, 6 No. 2, " 5 5 1-2

Carraccas, 1. 1 75 Iron, bar, Hoop, Lead, pig, " 44 Bar, " 6 White dry " 10 Tin p. 3 X,p. 12 50. block, lb.

In oil, keg, 2 37 2 75 124 Logwood, lb. 44 Madder, 4 1 62 1 75 Nutn.cgs

12 I un p. 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 81 Vinegar, gal 19

'Tis Time. OR, THE LITTLE FACTORY. 'Twas on a winter's morning, The weather was wet and wild, Three hours before the dawning, The father roused his child: Her daily morsel bringing, The darksome room he paced, And cried, 'The bell is ringing,

Father I am up, but weary, I scarce can reach the door. And long the way and dreary-Oh, carry me once more! To help us we've no mother. And you have no employ; They killed my little brother,-Like him I'll work and die!'

My hapless darling, haste!

Her wasted form seemed nothing, The load was at his beart; The sufferer he kept soothing, Till at the mill they part. The overlooker met her. As to her frame she crept And with his thong he beat her, And cursed her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror Made up her latest day, In toil, pain, and sorrow, They slowly passed away; It seemed, as she grew weaker, The threads they oftener broke, The rapid wheels ran quicker, And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended, But night brought no repose, HER day began and ended As cruel tyrants chose. At length a little neighbor Her half-penny she paid, To take her last hour's labor While by her frame she laid,

At last, the engine ceasing, The captive homeward rushed She thought her strength increasing-'Twas hope her spirits flushed; She left, but oft she tarried: She fell and rose no more. Till by her comrades carried, She reached her father's door.

At night with tortured feeling, He watched his sleepless child, While, close beside her kneeling, She knew him not, nor smiled Again, the factory's ringing, Her last perception tried; When, from her straw bed springing, "Tis Time!' she said-and died.

#### Household Furniture.

BY MARY HOWITT. What are they !-gold and silver, Or what such ore can buy ? The pride of silken luxury-Rich robes of Tyrian dye? Guests that come thronging in With lordly pomp and state? Or thankless liveried serving-men

To stand about the gate ?

Or are they daintiest meats Sent up on silver fine? Or golden chased cups o'erbrimmed With rich Palernian wine? Or parchments setting forth Broad lands our fathers held? Parks for our deer, ponds for our fish, And woods that may be feeled ?

No, no they are not these! or else God help the poor man's need ! Then, sitting 'mid his little ones, He would be poor indeed! They are not these; our household wealth Belongs not to degree: It is the love within our soul-The children at our knee!

My heart is filled with gladness When I behold how fair, How bright are rich men's children, With their thick golden hair! But I know, 'mid countless treasure, Gleaned from the east and west; These living, loving human things Are still the rich man's best !

But my heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes, And a prayer is on my tongue, When I see the poor man's children-The toiling, though the young-Gathering with sun-burnt hands The dusty way-tide flowers ! Alas that pasttime symboleth Life's after, darker hours.

My heart o'erfloweth to mine eyes, When I see the poor man stand, After his daily work is done. With children by the hand; And this he kissed tenderly, And that sweet names doth call-For I know he has no treasure Like those dear children small.

Oh, children young, I bless ye; Ye keep such love alive! And the home can ne'er be desolate When love has room to thrive! Oh, precious household treasures! Life's sweetest, holiest claim-The Saviour blessed ye while on earth, I bless ye in his name !

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Friend of Man. Atalanta, the Indian Maiden. BY MISS E. LIVERMORE.

Daughters and sons of happiness! Ye who have been bred up in the lap of affluence, whose years have passed peacefully away as the sunny days of May-ye over whose visage sorrow has cast a shade, slight as the fleecy clouds that sweeps across the mid-day sun,-ye upon whose heart the 'worm canker, and the grief have never rested, listen to the recital of my this sketch were stated by Mr. Homes, at a wrongs, Mine are no romantic sorrows.— Missionary meeting in Millord, in October last, and the farmers who apprehend a dreadfur Mine are not sentimental sufferings. The and were then reported by us. We publish so that the farmers who apprehend a dreadfur tion, notwithstanding the proximity and tears that I shed are not the emanations of a sickly and fevered imagination; they are not occasioned by slight and momentary grief .-Ah no !- Anguish, such as the human heart is seldom capable of enduring has been my portion. The cup of bitterness, unmingled bitterness has been presented to my lips and I have of business transactions in the East hundreds of you; it is undeniable that you would an drained it to the very dregs!

My early home was situated in a most de- whom he dealt, with falsehood, and ightful valley of Florida. No description of er knew a case where there see mine can give an adequate representation of the feeling that an insult had been offer singular beauty of that secluded spot. Lofty charge was usually met by a jest trees wavered their thick branches over our tion. Having made a charge heads, while their rugged trunks were adorned man in Jerusalem, she replied. with the delicate tendrils of the delicious vine words: you blow them out at and graceful parasite. Fair flowers unrolled end of them." Mr. H. asked a their tender pestals, and cast their sweet fra- ever had known an honest man. grance into the air, rendered vocal by the music he had known one, and that he of myriads of merry songsters. In that love- man. Mr. H. made the same inc ly and retired situation was placed the little cot sulman, and received for answ which contained my all, viz: dear and honored heard of one honest man, but h.

My father was one of the bravest, the most gallant of the whole band of the Seminoles .-My mother was of African origin, yet though descended from different nations, none loved not scruple to more truly than they. Situated as I was, the only daughter of the renowned Osceola, m slightest wishes were gratified and most triffing wants supplied. My time was spent in a manner which accorded best with my ideas of happiness. Often have I launched my canoe upon the limpid water, and impelled it with the swiftness of light across the clear blue waves. With unerring arrow of my well strung bow, have I delighted to pierce the heart of the fearless eagle and ravenous vulture. Sometimes I accompanied my father to the hunting excursions and saw him prostrate the antlered prey.

Sometimes I followed him to the grand assembly of our nation, where stories of the white man's injustice were repeated until the council fires burned dimly upon the hearth. When returned to our own homes, my mother would relate to us the bitter wrongs that her own countrymen endured from the unprincipled whites; but as we bowed in worship before the Great Spirit, we united in thanksgiving that we were thus far preserved from their unlawful aggressions. But why should I know revert to those pleasant, those happy seasons, at every remembrances which my soul writhes in agony.

One evening as we returned late from the chase, we saw several whites around our hut .-We had scarcely entered when they rushed in, seized my mother and loaded her with irons .-Father demanded the reason of this outrage .-"She is my slave," replied a stern voice, "and for the future must serve her master." I threw myself at their feet and prayed for her release. She joined her tears to mine and entreated them for the love of mercy, to spare us the agony of a final separation. But the iron-hearted monsters closed their ears to our entreaties. and, drawing still closer the cords which bound their victim, hurried her from our sight forever! During this heart-rending scene not a muscle of my father's brow relaxed, not even a sigh revealed the strong passions of his soul; but as the last shriek his departed wife rung in his ear, he raised his hand and invoked the vengeance of the Great Spirit upon the base robbers.

From that awful hour, the kind and forgiving Osceola became the white man's bitterest foe, No pains were spared to inflict upon those, who had doomed the wife of his youth to perpetual servitude, the most severe punishment. He was Chief of the Seminoles and his influence unbounded. He assembled their councils, pointed to the white man's broken faith, referred them to his own wrongs and urged them to make one more struggle for liberty. His feelings met a hearty response. Hundreds gathered around his standard, increasing his strength, until the very name of Osceola sent terror to the hearts of the whites. The basest treachery guided the decisions of the pale faces, until at last they succeeding in capturing the gallant warrior, and confining him in their prison.

As soon as the intelligence of his capture reached us, I hastened to mingle my sympathies with his, and endeavored to console him, under a trial which he dreaded more than death. He received me with kindness and nerved his spirit for the bitter task of bidding me a final adieu. "My dear daughter," said he, "the cruel whites have placed their fetters upon my body, but my free spirit is yet untamed. I leave you without one friend or protector, to be driven like leaves on autumn's whirlwinds, but the Great Spirit will be your guardian." He said. and his noble spirit burst its earthly habitation and hastened to the happy hunting grounds of

I am now alone. No one cares for Atalanta. None listens to her complaint. But will not you, fair maidens, shed one tear for her, whose mother has been enslaved by your countrymen, and whose father, your rulers has sent unbidden to the spirit land?

### Avarice Outwitted.

The case of Eyre, who, though worth upwards of 30,000l was convicted at the old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing ing on the astonishing improvement that had eleven quires of common writing paper, render- ken place in the moral habits of the people, ed memorable by the opportunity which it gave serves, "The calendar presents a striking eff Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mans- of the moral good brought about. A crime field, who was supposed to have erred in ad- had been of almost daily occurrence, and find of his family, to the custody of the divine. - tend; and as example is of the utmost consetered his mind with regard to the disposal of his more certain will be the beneficial results. wealth he made another will in which he left the clergyman only 500l leaving the bulk of Edw. Hobson, Alderman of Waterford, who in his large fortune to his nephew, and heir at law,

Soon after the old gentleman's death, Eyre rumaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of 500l, in it or the clergyman, without any hesitation on scruples of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of all the effects in consequence of his uncle's being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had any will before he died ?-On being answered by Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very cooly put his hands into his pocket, and pulled out the former which had been committed to his care, in which he had bequeathed him the whole his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds excepting 500l to his nephew.

### Moral Condition of Western Asia.

Our Andover correspondent has favored us with an interesting sketch of an address, by Rev. Mr. Homes, of the Mission in Turkey, at the Monthly Concert in April. Most of the facts in Missionary meeting in Milford, in October last. much of the letter as will be new to our readers. Mr. Homes is about returning to his station.

( Wis PAsidons, reckilly Anton \* In illustration of the slight regard for truth which the Asiatics manifest, Mr. H, gave us some facts. He said that he had, in the course that the Temperance reformation wonk'o times had occasion to charge the person with mensely benefitted by it."

one. A woman at Jeruslem, said "Every one who comes to Jer to lie." Mr. H. fard stated, to lie." Mr. H. fard stated. s) reckless of the

aid about the devotion its of the Assatics, but we are assured by Mr. H., that these fasts and prayers which are soscrupulously observed, are considered generally very hard, and onerous tasks. They are performed in order that their merit may be set off against the sins to which the people cling so fondly. As to the fasts of the Eastern Churches, Mr. H. assures us, that a meagre allowance of food has nothing to do with the matter. He speaks of attending a dinner at an Armenian house on a fast day. One part of the table was prepared for those who kept the fast, and the other for those who did not. Mr. H. says, that the contrast was so much in favor of the fast day dinner, that he and his companions would fain have been for snce zealous Armenians. Mr. H. was robbed by the governor of a city. He had called upon his Honor to obtain his protection and advice as to his furture course. The governor heard his request, but begged him to washed his hands and recited his Arabic prayers, he sat down very self-complacently, and gave Mr. H. just such directions as enabled him to plunder him conveniently.

Yet Mr. H. assures us, that these men, (whether Jews, Mohammedans or nominal Christians,) condemn these crimes, and feel that they are sinners in the commission of them. They hope atone for them by prayers and fastings and ing of alms. "The Gospel," said "is to all men good news. It comes not them of sin. That they knew before the the Gospel. But it tells them of an Ator for sin; a way of escape from conden and punishment through a crucified Savic

Mr. H. read extracts form letters receive. Messrs. Goodell and Dwight, which conf. impression, that the state of things in Co tinople is materially improved. The peo that the Protestant Patriarch has retu Some even call him the American Patria Mr. H. made some statements respecti

Jews, which contradict impressions which been very generally made. He says tl. Missionaries in that quarter, know of n and had no Bible in their house. "Bible!" said which show that the Jews are returning to Pal- John-" I have got no Bible-I wish I had one." estine. He thinks the present number of Jews "I will lend you mine," said Robert, till you can in that country, is only about ten thousand; not get one, and so saying they returned to their homes. popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some more than there are in the United States, and but

Holy City, and considered them not temporary Howe. Upon opening his, John found a large numvisiters, but permanent immigrants. Mr. H. ber of fine yellow pears, and a handsome bound many leaving as he saw entering the city gates. He says rightly, that wherever the Jew is found and wherever any man is found, he must be treament the Correct tha ted as a lost, guilty being, to whom the Gospel offers the only hope of salvation.

Yours truly,

From the Bristol Temper Temperance in Ireland

"The accounts from this country continue to be of the most interesting and encourby the London Religious Tract Society, and a mark aging character; we are however prevented from inserting more than a small portion of the stating that the Deacon had heard the conversation days. intelligence we had selected, by the unusual between him and John Howe, and expressed a great coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of quantity of home news.

"At the late assizes the judges generall marked on the exarordinary improvement had taken place, and was then in progres The statements in the public papers are of responding character. The "Waterford Mi says, "There is not a single prisoner for at our approching assizes." The "Sligo C pion" observes, "The crown business is a n trifle," other papers give accounts equally favo ble. Judge Crampton, in his address to Grand Jury of the county of Cork, after rema mitting bail. An anecdote was related of Eyre, which shows in a striking manner, the depraviwhere to be found on the calendar. I allude to ty of the human heart, and may help to account those faction-fights that had so long disgraced theft? for the meanness of the crime for which he the country, and as arising from which species stands convicted. An uncle of his, a gentle- of offence, the calendar, when I last had the man of considerable property, made his will in honor to preside here, was prolific. It is now favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate swept away altogether. Gentlemen, most sinfriend, and committed it, unknown to the rest cerely do I hope that the improvement will ex-However not long before his death, having al- quence, the higher the example in society, the

a letter dated 5th of March, and addressed to Mr. J. P. Murphy, of Mount Sion in Waterford, observes, "I am happy to say, that owing to the decrease of crime in this city, the Board of Superintendence of the city jail did not apply for money from the city Grand Jury, for the support and maintenance of prisoners, as has been the case ever since I have been a grand juror, now upwards of nineteen years. board has now a large balance on hand, which speaks volumes, as it is the end of the long half year, the winter one."

"In regard to the increased comforts of the people, some idea may be formed from the following facts. The Dublin Evening Post re-'-t is rising rapidly, no marks, " The from exces it from the altere habits of one instar of bu in ill ers in aumb orders. Une ..... used to think himself very posed of FIFTY sheep in a week-THREE H DRED scarcely supply him at present. Furthit is remarked, "The demand for oatme; Ireland is as great as in the land of cakes it and the farmers who apprehend a dreadful ness of the English market are absolutely a ished at their good luck. Listen to this, ye

tish agriculturalists, whose fears have in 's

remarkable manner got the better of your

ments, and who have most obtusely im-

From the Congregational Observer Honesty.

come with you-I love pears as well as you, but

"But, Robert, Deacon Seward will not miss them.

True. John-but ever since Mr. H. G. L. request-

"Mr. H. G. L!" said John-"Mr. H. G. L, that

nor had he read the "Children's Corner."

me meat to you a few verses of the mean's."

But poor -

little volume, entitled "ANECDOTES-The Young"

deal of pleasure on account of Robert conesty and

Should'T

Could I me in peace?" Overcome by these

my prayers trom, after I have committed the

thoughts a cold shivering seized him. "No!" said

he laying down the watch, "I had much rather

be poor and keep my good conscience, than rich and

become a rogue." At these words he hastened back into the chimney.

having overheard his soliloquy, sent for him, the

next morning and accosted him: "My little friend.

why did you not take the watch vesterday? The

boy fell on his knees, speechless and astonished.

"I heard every thing you said," continued her lady-

ship-"thank God for enabling you to resist

the temptation, and be watchful over yourself

for the future: from this moment you shall be in

my service. I will both maintain and clothe you;

nay, more, I will procure you good instruction, that

shall ever guard you from similar temptation."-

The boy burst into tears; he was anxious to ex-

press his gratitude, but he could not. The countess

strictly kept her promise, and had the pleasure to

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

H. G. L.

ne, 1840.

see him grow up a pious and intelligent man.

The countess, who was in the room adjoining,

of God.

and if he does, he will not know who got them-

not have them at all."

what hurt can it do?"

saw me

sitting one Sabbath in the rear of his ns he had heard

PETERS' PILLS

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills,—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now

lied at New York prices. be Pills we have any knowledge of these are able. In no instance have they failed to ing the romised, and thousands ig with some obstinate testimony in behalf of

us and aperient medstrengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases of the liver and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

I can never consent to get them in this way-I One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that the would rather go and ask good Mr. Seward for them, or have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulan, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and ed the children to commit the 139 Psalm ts memoconvey almost immediate conviction of their utility from

ry, I thought it a very small matter whether I was their first dose. They can be taken by any person of seen by man or not, as long as I knew that God any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health. The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness,

s a curious name. Who is he?" "I do not know, John, but they say he is a man who lives in New Haven, that loves children. One thing I do know, that sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints since I began to read the Children's Corner, I have fevers of all kinds and if taken at the commencement. will invariably check their progress, and save the patient been persuaded not to do a great many things I from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are used to do, and I am sure I feel the better for followinvaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss ing his advice. There was a time, when I would of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone wait for an answer till he had prayed. Having have taken these pears, but I cannot now." Poor are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, John Howe had never been taught the 139th Psalm, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chil

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are "Well," said he-Bob, you may do as you for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glasplease, but I mean to have some of the Deacon's pease, but I mean to have some of the Deacon's coe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Can-pears." So he began to creep through the fence. adas, Mexico and West Indies. "Wait one minute, John," said Robert, "and let

### COUGH LOZENCES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

fest, most sure and effectual remedy for ds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, these of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.has never known an instance where they feet satisfaction. Several thousand box-I within the last three months, restorrsons in almost every stage of consump boring under the most distressing colds iey do not check and dry up the cough, y, promote expectoration, allay the tick-They are made from a combination of the most

doubtedly superior to every thing in use for those com-Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

ran mother were what they call Infidels, The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him Deacon Seward's heart overflowed with tears of two thousand more than there are in the city of joy, at the result of this conversation, and after could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he thanking God for this new proof of the power of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several Mr. H. thinks that the impression that they were returning, must have come from some one the morning a servant was despatched with a baswho had seen crowds of pilgrims flocking to the ket in each hand, to little Robert Baker and John better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing,

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most dis says that while he was in Jerusalem he saw as many leaving as he saw entering the city gates.

| Annes Grant, No. 4 Am street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house with 5 rossing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's likewise a brick house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family

word of God. The note expressed the hope that as has also several members of his church and he says no John would read the Bible through, and the assu-rance that the Deacon would never reveal what he Deacon would never reveal what he had heard to any one. When Robert opened his he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in great many cases, and they always proved effectual .basket, he found some fine pears, and a handsome

He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days. We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families in it at the 65th page. It contained also a note, and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few

We recommend them to all who are afflicted with the chest, consumption, &c, &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

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> to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spenble, Dr. Coleman, G.G. Deshon, ands who have been cured by them. pared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York. H. Harrison, & co. Druggist

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Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman. n account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him-he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other m medicine in his practice. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Loin his practice, for more than two years, and nev-

3. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, fessor Bingham, and the thousands who have lozeness can ful test to their great and have saved the

sicians withas the only hope; he did so and of God his child is now well—an evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. to family should be without them.

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tages to those parents who desire the should become proficient in the with the different studies during the hours of in-tion, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the Young ladies residing in the Academy will receive the unremitting attention of the Principal, with regard to their health, comfort, improvement in personal deport-

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ment, and moral and intllectual progress. The Academic year will be divided into two sessions of twenty two weeks each with a vacation during the months of July and August.

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FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and

a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and

fenced with posts and rails. A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame

house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level. A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excel-

lent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees, house stands upon a mound, and has a fine vithe river and the surrounding country. A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land. ted upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with viue

grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines. A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town. in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation. brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also

2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage. A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few

trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from own, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fen

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice rces; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, pear, plum,

raspberry and current trees. The land consists of rich bottom and good upland. A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike ad, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,-

two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a su-perior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from own, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fr trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an tensive dining room and a cellar; also two commod stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous sprin-The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the premises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The land is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious. A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from

own, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country. A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the

Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of being an excellent farm. A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Il-

linois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log houses, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple plum and peach trees. It has a large range of unfenced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the house for winter shelter.

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